IMPEACHMENT.

Will the Inventor Be Tortured by It?

Secretary Boutwell in a Tight Place.

The Ways and Means Committee Propose to Investigate the Syndicate Operations.

Violations of Law Admitted---Startling Disclosures.

A Twenty-nine Million Dollar Job.

Mational Bank Certificates Received at the United States Treasury in Exchange for Bonds-Twenty-six Million Dollars from a Single Bank-Mr. Boutwell's Defence-Our Treasury Clerks in Europe-The Cost, Cause and Effect-Treasury Defalcations-The Treasury "Ring" To

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1871. Secretary Boutwell is becoming seriously alarmed at the strong indications of efforts for his impeachent, and, in view of the proposed report of the Ways and Means Committee giving a full account of his Syndicate operations, is preparing to answer the demands of the committee in reference to the

Be Smashed.

It is trankly admitted by high officials at the Treasury Department that, in order to put the loan upon the market at home or abroad, the Secretary did step outside of the law and violate the terms of the acts of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, which expressly forbid any increase of our bonded debt or the payment of more than onehalf of one per cent commission to agents or the sale of bonds for less than their par value in coin, in the following words:-

But nothing in this act, or in any other law now in force, shall be construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States.

SECTION 2.-And be it further enacted, That the SECTION 2.—And be it further enacted. That the secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sed and dispose of any of the conds issued under this act, at not less than their par value for coin, and to apply the proceeds thereof to the retemption of any of the bonds of the United States outstanding, and known as five-twenty bonds, at their par value, or he may exchange the same for such invetwenty bonds, par for par; but the bonds hereby suthorized smail be used for no other purpose whatsoever. And a sum not exceeding one-half of one per cent of the bonds herein authorized is kereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, issuing, advertising and disposing of the same.

MR. BOUTWELL'S VIOLATIONS OF LAW.

It is absolutely necessary here to recapitulate the most dagrant of Mr. Bontwell's violations of law, though the HERALD readers must be familiar with tial particulars, which will be found further on.

Two hundred million dollars of the new bonds, a little over one-eighth of the amount authorized by Congress, have been put upon the market and dis ed of; but at what cost? The answer is given in ir. Boutwell's own organ in the following words:-Mr. Boutwell's plan of funding the national debt has had a pretty fair trial. The sum and substance of the Secretary's success is the funding of \$200,003,000 at five per cent, on the payment of a bonus of one and a half per cent to the "Syndicate" of loreign bankers who have agreed to take the loan. And to the bonus (\$3,003,000) \$1,000,000 more for the aggregate cost of printing the rew bonds, advertising, explaining and commending the loan, and the entire cost of funding the \$200,000,000 at the per cent is \$4,000,000.

It must be borne in mind that this \$4,000,000 bas been paid out by Mr. Boutwell, not for negotiating pay favorites for handing one set of bonds over their ounters and taking back another. At this rate \$30,000,000 will be expended in converting the mount authorized by Congress. At this rate \$30,000,000 will be expended in "explaining, advertising, commending" and paying "bonus" to involves before the entire loan can be converted;

in conversion is all there is of it.

THE FIRST VIOAATION.

Congress appropriated a sum not to exceed one million dollars to pay the entire expense of converting the \$200,000,000 live per cents put upon the market tast spring. It is admitted that Mr. Boutwell has expended full four times the maximum allowed by law. Horein has he violated both the letter and apprit of the law. Congress expressly provided that half the amount saved by reduction of interest the first year should cover the cost of conversion. It is admitted that Mr. Boutwell has expended more than he can save in two years.

Congress expressly provided that the expenses of the conversion should not increase the taxpayers' burden a single cent. The burden imposed by Mr. Boutwell's Syndicate operations is just two million dollars greater than it would have been if he had let the business entirely alone!

THE SECOND VIOLATION.

The law of Congress expressly forbids any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the nation.

It is notorious that Secretary Boutwell issued \$200,000,000 of the live per cent bonds before, mouths before, calling in a like amount of six per cents. Under the head of "Bebt bearing interest in com" in the last monthly debt statement the Secretary gives \$62,796,400 as the total amount of new five per cents ontstanding, when it is notorious that full \$200,000,000 have been bearing interest for months.

THERD VIOLATION.

Congress has provided by law that the new five per cents shan not be disposed of for less than their coin par value.

It is notorious that the Syndicate, by hook and treat setting the part wather.

per cents shall not be disposed of for less than their coin par value.

It is no ortious that the Syndicate, by hook and crook, actually obtained the new bonds from secretary boutwell for much less than their par value in

FOURTH VIOLATION -A RING JOB.

The Secretary of the Freasury is authorized only to exchange the new bonds for old bonds or sell them for com. It is notorious that Mr. Boutwell has taken millions upon militons of doltars of national bank certificates of deposit in exchange for new bonds.

Mr. H. D. Cooke, of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., is President.

1 do not find any one who even pretends there were \$26,000,000 of coin in the First National Bank of Washington at any time during the month of September. That institution, nevertheless, found no trouble in getting Secretary Boutwell by take that amount of its certificates of deposit, bearing no interest, in exchange for United States bonds bearing five per cent interest.

It was understood at the Treasury Department that Secretary Boutwell would hold the certificates three months; and, at the end of that time, if the bank was not ready to take them up, either by turning in old bonds or phying coin, an extension would not be rofused. The transaction was both safe and profitable for the bank managers, but terribly severe on the taxpayers.

But the worst feature of this transaction is its profitable for the bank managers, our continuous on the taxpayers.

But the worst feature of this transaction is its palpable violation of the law of Congress, which requires the new bonds to be exchanged for the old or sold at not less than their par value

or sold at not less than their par value

No coln.

Certain it is that national bank certificates are not coin in the meaning of the law. If Congress had intended that secretary Boutweit should exchange the new five per cents for national bank certificates or deposit a provision to that effect would have been inserted in the law for funding the national debt.

OUR TREASURY CLERKS IN EUROPE.

The Committee of Ways and Means will also inquire bow and by what authority of law Secretary boutweigave some thirty-three Treasury clerks a leave of absence that enabled them to make a leave to the committee of the committ

rament expense.

Amany of tuese clerks hold responsible positions in me department, the dusies of which during their bases in Europe were performed by inexperienced and, in some cases, incompetent subordinates. The energy looseness of department business, as shown the recens startling defaications, is the natural sent.

answer, that it was necessary to send those fiture cicies to Europe to carry bonds to the loate, is no reply at all. The bonds, if stolen or would have been, in the hands of unauthorized one, quite valueless—not worth the paper they printed upon—so that the responsibility was very amail. A contract, could have readily made with a responsible steamship or expressing to transport the bonds as safely and by as by the plan adopted, and the services of merks thereby retained in the department a peeded.

e present demoralization and recent defalca-to the Treasury Department must be charged by to Mr. Boutwell's Syndicate account. SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S DEFENCE. Boutwell's friends are compelled to admit

ART SALE.

sisting of carved and inlaid antique furniture, speci-mens of rare glass and earthen ware, and a small artists, is at present on exhibition at the Somerville in the study of the art of the Middle Ages to visit this collection and examine some of the which displays considerable taste. Although the examples of later art are more perfect and more valuable, from the skill in the execution, the ruder work of the "oaken" period has more interest by the dim associations of a remote age which it calls up. Seated in one of time, we can imagine ourselves back with the Tudors and Plantagenets in the old baronial halls of England. This age, with its tournaments and cas-ties and rude stories of doughty mail-clad knights and fair damsels, appeals so much more forcibly and sympathetically than the later times, when the elegance of the French Court encouraged the skilled artists of France to produce those

WONDERS OF MARQUETRY the taste of the rich in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. But while we not help admiring the artistic skill played by the workman in those everlasting ruder and more characteristic work of the earlier age. Among these a massive old oaken cabinet covered with curious grotesque carving, is an ex-cellent example of old English art. Two oaken stools from Hampton Court Palace are also very which we have not space to notice. One of the greatest curiosities in the gallery is an antique bracket clock, by Carrington. Its date is 1575, and it is ornamented with quaint figures. Though it is about three hundred years since it was made it is claimed by the possessors that it still keeps good time. Marquetry work is well represented in numerous tables, chairs, drawers, beautifully inwrought with

merous tables, chairs, drawers, beautifully inwrought with

PLOWER DESIGNS,
and, in some instances, with birds and animals.
Nos. 79 and 166 especially display remarkable taste
and skilful workmanship. There are also one very
good modern imitations of antique pottery, adopting the forms and even the designs of the old Greek
work. One terra cotta vase, imitated after a Pompeian model, deserves special mention, from the
beauty and purity of the design. Modern household art is represented by some excellent majolica
ware from the best English manufactories. In its
peouliar department it is very good, but from
a purely art point of view the moderns
have not yet equalled the ancient work. This reminds us that we have omitted to speak of that
part of the collection which has the highest claim
to be considered as "art"—a number of old engravings by Bartollozzi, after Cirrani, Kaufman and
Ansell. Of these "The Flight of Helen and Paris,"
by Kaufman, and the four Cupids, representing
Erguence, kiert, Hops and Vanity, deserve particular notice. The Cupids are drawn with masterly
freedom, and are beautifully engraved. Much taste
has been used in making the selection of the works,
which illustrate a large art period. They will remain on exhibition at the Somerville Gallery until
Thursday, when they will be disposed of by public
auction.

SMALLPOX IN JESSEY.

The Disease in Jersey City, Hobeken, Newark and Trenton.

The spread of smallpox in Jersey City has aroused

the slumbering authorities, and a special hospital is to be provided for all cases of this discase. There is not a worse feature of the Bumsted administration department in the Police Commissioners. During the past summer nuisances flourished and the city physician for the Third district, Dr. Locener, called attention, through the columns of the Herald, to a very aggravated case, yet his suggestions were unheeded. There is an employe of the Police Commissioners styled a Health Officer, who draws a bandsome salary, but he would not interfere to abate the nuisance complained of. Smallpox is slowly creep-ing into the city, and even now the Police Commis-

ing into the city, and even now the Police Commissioners might make some atonement for the past by appointing a competent health inspector. Three new cases were reported yesterday.

Within the past two weeks the alarming spread of this contagion excited general attention and alarm, not only in Hoboken, but throughout the northern part of Hudson county. In Unien Hill the number catching the infection has largely increased and the disease is of a very violent type. Dr. Benson has taken all needful precautions in Hoboken, where the afflicted patients are removed to a hospital on Thirteenth street. Vaccunation progresses more extensively than at any time previous. It is generally believed that the influx of careless immigrants by the Bremen and Hamburg steamers has repeatedly caused the spread of the maiady in lidouken and the vicinity. Further preventive measures seem necessary at present, both as a means of arresting the progress of the disease, as well as of toning down popular alarm.

In Newark the disease is on the decline, owing to the vigorous measures adopted by the city authorities.

ties.

In Trenton there are not half a dozen cases, atthough a few months ago the spread of the contagion was alarming.

SMALLPOX IN BROOKLYN.

The Epidemic Increasing. Reports from the physicians in various sections Brooklyn indicate that the disease is increasing, notwithstanding the efforts of the Health authorities to check it. Yesterday there were ten more patients to check it. Yesterday there were ten more patients removed to the hospital at Flatbush, and a number of others were reported last evening to the Health Officer. Three patients have recently been taken from St. Feter's Hospital, two from the City Hospital and one from the Kings County Jail, in Raymond street. All those who have irlends to take care of them and who are not in a position to spread the contagion are not removed. It was expected that there would have been some action taken by the Board of Alderman yesterday, but the subject was not alighed to. The Health Officer is therefore left to his own responsibility, and of course labors under some embarrassment. Ho is anxious to have a fund provided sufficient to defray the expenses incurred in the work of vaccination and care of those who are afflicted with the disease.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

Election of Officers. A meeting of the Federal Council International Workingmen's Association was held at 68 Grand street last night, Mr. Debrichez presiding. The following delegates presented their credentials and were admitted to seats:—Mr. Bradshaw, from the were admitted to seats:—Mr. Bradshaw, from the Crisplas; Mr. Modregor, from the Jeweilera' Union, and Mr. Siee, from Typographical Union No. 6. Mr. Siee stated that his society hoped ere long to have all the typographical unions in the city affaitated with the international. Typographical Union No. 6 was then affaitated as section 33 of the International. The Crispins as section 33, and the jeweilers as section 33. The council having balloted for efficers to be appointed during good behavior, the following were elected:—Mr. Elliot, Mr. Grosse and Mr. Logrand as Secretaries for the English, German and French speaking portions of the council respectively; Mr. Sie and Mr. McGregor as Recording Secretaries; Mr. Hubert, Treasurer, and Dr. Steibling as Archivat. The following committee was appointed to draw up bylaws and report at next meeting:—Measrs, Banka, Hubert, Debrichez, McGregor, Siee and Dr. Steibling, after which the meeting adjourned.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

The Grand Duke and his party left their splendid apartments in the St. Lawrence Hail this morning, and are now the guests of Lord Lagar, the Governor General of Canada, at his official residence in this city. The day was one characteristic of a Canada winter, but the falling snow did not materially impode the progress of the train, which consisted of four Pullman cars, and was the fluest progress of the train, which consisted of four Pullman cars, and was the fluest progress of the train of the four trains that ever invaded the

demonstration, on account of the illness of the Prince of Wales. The only formality will be an

ception in honor of the distinguished guest, to gentlemen have been invited.

The quiet nature of the Duke's visit to Canada has been wholly in deterence to his own wishes. Extensive preparations had been made both here and in Montreal for a pompous display as well as for a brilliant ball in each city, but in consequence of the liness of the heir a parent to the English throne the Duke desired that they should be abandoned. He has, nevertheless, received many informal and private courtesies, which has rendered his visit very agrocable to himself as well as to the people with whom he has come in contact, fithe Prince coutinues to improve, and his recovery is assured beyond a doubt, it is probable that the Dake will nerealter accept such demonstrations of welcome as may be accorded him during the balance of his journeyings through the Dominion and the United States.

The party will leave here Wednesday morning for

The party will leave here Wednesday morning for

Cost of the Ball tu Boston.

Boston, Dec. 18, 1871.

The Executive Committee having charge of the sth inst., appointed an auditing committee recently, which reports that the whole expenses amounted to \$14,678; the sale of tickets yielded \$8,350, and the proceeds from the promenade concert amounted to \$566. This left a deficit of \$5,702; but as there was a guaranty fund of \$11,000, the committee have assessed the subscribers to this fund to the amount of fitty per cent of their subscriptions to clear up the accounts.

Another Ducal Gift to the Poor

Boston, Dec. 18, 1871. Before leaving Boston the Duké expressed co derable sympathy for the poor of the city, and Major Gaston was most agreeably surprised when the imperial visitor forwarded to him the sum of

A WAIF FROM CHICAGO.

The Lost Girl Flore Brown-Touching Letter from Her Mother-Present Whereabouts of the Girl Unknown.
NEWBURG, Dec. 18, 1871.

The HERALD of the 9th inst. contained an account the finding of a partially demented young girl, Flora Brown, who was wandering about the streets of Newburg and rescued by the Chief of Police of that city from a crowd of young scamps, who were pursuing ber. That account also gave the substance of the girl's fire and her journey to Newburg in search of an aunt. The HERALD'S account reached the girl's St. Charles, Kane county, Ill., and she wrote the iollowing touching letter to Chief Goodrich, of Newburg, by whom it was received on Monday

her, as she is very nervous. Advise her to answer our letter, for we feel as though we could not wait till we hear from her pen. It is our wish that no more be said about her in the papers, for she is very sensitive ther health had not been good till within a month or two previous to her going away. At the time of her going away we considered her pericetly well. Yer responsively Philam.

P. 8.—Should Flora Brown not be there please answer by return mail, directing to Mrs. It. B. Brown, as above.

On the morning of Saturday, December 9, Chief Goodrich, at the request of the girl's triends in Newburg, forwarded her to Cohoes, the residence of her aunt. Flora was put on the express train leaving Fishkill station at flity-six minutes past nine, and the conductor promised to see that on the arrival of the train at Troy she should be placed on the street car for Cohoes. Since then nothing whatever nas been heard in Newburg from her, and it is feared that she has come to narm.

ANOTHER PIRE IN CHICAGO.

Ситсадо, Dec. 18, 1871. The Chicago Sliver Smelting and Refining Company's Works, on Jefferson streat, were destroyed by fire at about half-past five o'clock this evening. The works were owned by Adams & Samuel Smith. The loss is from \$40,000 to \$50,000. No in-

raree men were seen to throw some substance into a pile of débris on Eighteenth street. They then fled, and the substance was afterward examined and found to be composed of an explosive material, pho-phorous being one of the principal ingredients. On exposure to any moisture it would at once take fire and burn flereely, there being nothing which would extinguish it. The men are doubtiess the laceadlaries, and efforts are making for their arrest.

The Members of the Kenta ky Bar Demand a Revision of the Laws of the State in Reierence to the Giving of Evidence in Civil and Criminal Cases.

The convention of the Bar of Kentucky adjourned on Saturday after adopting resolutions recommend-ing the Legislature to modify the laws of evidence ing the Legislature to modify the laws of evidence so as to admit negro testimony on an equality with white; also to dispense with incompetency on account of crime; to allow husband and wile to testify for and againse each other in civil and criminal cases, except as to communications made by one to the other, and allow the depositions of non-resident or infirm witnesses in criminal cases. Also, recommending an abridgment of the right of appeal from Justices of the Peace or Quarterly Courts; the creation or more Chancery Courts to hear equity cases, and a general revision of the statutes.

Arrangements were made for the establishment of a permanent organization of the far of Kentucky. The next Convention will be neld in Louisville on the second Tuesday in November, 1872.

A banquet was given to the visiting members by the Bar of Louisville Saturday evening.

THE GOVERNMENT OF PRINCE EDWARD

HALIPAX, N. S., Dec. 18, 1871. Governor Robinson, of Prince Edward Island, has informed the opposition, in reply to a memorial, that though they are in a majority they can only give a declaration of want of confidence through a vote in Parliament. The government shows no signs of resigning.

STABBING AFFRAY. Between eleven and twelve o'clock A. M. yesterday Thomas Smith, a brakeman on the Eric Rail-way, and Thomas Kerrigan, an engineer on the same road, met in Lawrence McGrath's liquor sa-loon in Port Jarvis. Both had been drinking when they entered the saloon. Shortly after their entrance they began joking with one another, and finally Kerrigan became abusive and wanted to fight. Sinith threw off his coat and, it is said, struck at Kerrigan, who very mysteriously managed to stab him without any of the bystanders witnessing the act. The wounded man immediately walked out of the door and said to a friend, "I am stabbed; let me go to the door and said to a friend, "I am stabbed; let me go to the doorlor's," when they walked over to Dr. Carroll's office, who dressed the wound. The stab is in the abdomen and likely to prove fatal, as some of the intestines are in all protability ruptured. Officer Lee arrested Kerrigan shortly after and saicy deposited him in the lookag.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Meeting at Geneva-The Tribunal of Arbitration.

Statement in Behalf of United States.

[From the Boston Advertiser, Dec. 18.]
At a meeting of the Tribunal or Arbitration appointed under the Treaty of Washington the case" in behalf of the United States was presented

of the treaty he statement proceeds:—
The United States have the honor to lay before the Tribunal of Aibitration this their printed case, accompanied by the documents, the official correspondence and other evidence on which they rely. They propose to show by an historical statement of the course pursued by the British government toward the United States, from the outbreak of the insurrection in the Southern States, that there was on the part of that government a studied unifiend-liness or fixed predisposition adverse to the United States, which Tursished a constant motive for the several acts of omission and commission herelanter

The next head of the statement is an exposition of the dulies of a neutral Power as they are established by international law. These are deduced from a great variety of authorities, such as the Queen's proclamation, the Foreign Enlistment acts of Great Britain and the United States, the history of both of which is investigated, including the proceedings of the British royal commission appointed in 1867, the recent act of Pariament in conformity with its recommendations, and a judicial opinion by Sir Robert Phillimore as late as 17th January, 1871. Emment authorities are cited to prove that international law is a part of the common law of England. dofinition of neutrality naving been deduced from
the authorities, the statement proceeds to review
for the application of these principles action of Fresident Washington in stooping, he
action of Fresident Washington in stooping, he
action of Iresident Washington in stooping, he
atting out of privateers in behalt of the French
in 1733 and 1794, and the discussions between the
United States and Portugal in 1815 and 1822. The
new rules introduced in the Treaty of Washington are next considered, and the opinions of
emment European publicases are cited. The case of
the Santissima frinanda is next considered, with a
view to showing the phrase so offer cited from
the same was no decided on that point, and that the
opinion of the Court upon the whole question is only
to be obtained by taking togetor the opinions in
the case of the Santissima frinanda and the Grand
Para, the latter pronouncet by Cinef Justice Marshall, the two cases having been argued and cousidered together and the opinions pronouncel on
successive days. It is contended that there is a
concurrence of the best English, American and
Continental orgether, and the opinions pronouncel or
sidered together and the opinions pronouncel or
sidered together and the opinions pronouncel or
trais under twirts points, scated as follows—First,
institutes. Second, that this obligation is independent of municipal law. Third, that a neutral is
bound to cenforce its municipal laws and lits executive proclamation, that a bettill laws and lits executive proclamation, that a bettill laws and lits executive proclamation that a bettill play and lits executive proclamation of the carest of the
right to ask it to do so and to ask for legislation to
herecase the power of the executive to this effect
from its jurishiction of any vessel in the approach
pring, within its jurishiction, of any revessel
right, that at aneutral is bound to care on the propart of the offending vessel. Sixth, that a neutral is
bound to use like diligence to prevent the departure
from i

Summary of Amounts of Claims Filed for N. B.—In the summary of claims below stated the whose amount of the claims filed in the State Department on and before October 25, 1871, for the damage done to each partition was a set of the control of the claims of the control of the c

į	damage done to each particular vessel and its cargo is included.
g	BY THE ALARAMA.
8	Alert \$372,726 41 Lafayette (2) \$33,946 00
ä	Augusta 45,000 00 Lamptighter 27,000 00
9	Amazoniah 126,502 82 Levi Starbuck 236,673 50
3	Anna F. schmidt 271,840 72 Louiss Hatch 55.890 (b)
Ø	Baron is Chating . 1.550 00 Mariaban 62.029 95
8	Benjamia Tucker 179,345 06 Morning Star 7,744 00
8	Brilliant 123,237 83 Nora 53,500 00
9	Chartelaine 11 570 55 Ocean Rover 150 945 01
Ħ	Conrad 94,241 00 Ocmulgee 41s,350 00
ě	Contest 42,865 97 Olive Jane 69,839 53
g	Conshaw 27.474 49 Parzer Cook 96.084 58
9	Dorgas Prince 59,814 60 Rockingham 216,935 55
S	Dunkirk 29,881 24 Sea Bride 143,688 13
ı	Emma Jane 95 557 34 S. Gildersteave 35 000 01
g	Express 76,108 75 Sonora 89,044 44
뷵	Golden Eagle 113,522 50 Starlight 6,520 00
9	Highlander 191.174 (9) Thomas R Water 271 822 94
ä	Jaber Snow 140,008 00 Tyeron 434,818 03
g	Joun A. Parks 126,517 50 Union Jack 161,513 70
8	Justina 15.500 00 Virginia 15.500 00
Ħ	kingtaher 31,952 17 Weather Gauca 11,545 54
8	Latayette 118,290 42 Winged Racer 341,823 54
ı	Attamaha
ı	BY THE BOSTON.
9	BY THE CHICKAMAUGA. \$400 0)
đ	Emma L. Hall #21 91 01 Spooting Star 961 983 95
3	Emma L. Halt \$23,921 00 Snooting Star \$69,963 25 M. L. Potter 2,750 00
9	Total #95,654 55 BY THE FLORIDA. Aldebaran \$24,558 85 Jacob Bell \$285,145 15 Anglo-Saxon #2,710 75 Lapwing 75,900 00 Avon \$23,201 49 M.J. Colcord 105,400 21 B, F. Hoxie #9,000 00 Montamin 21 999 16 Garenco. 13,400 00 Oneida 438,684 61 Commonwealth 355,599 33 Red Gauntlet 124,775 94 Coven Point \$25,950 62 Southern Cross 65,000 00 Crown Point \$25,950 62 Southern Cross 65,000 00 Crown Point \$25,950 62 Southern Cross 65,000 00 Crown Point \$35,950 00 Wan B, Kash 69,349 75 General Herry 815 32 Wm. C Gark 5,000 00 George Latimer 28,699 00 Windward 3,995 00 George Latimer 28,699 00 Windward 3,995 00 George Latimer 18,755 00 Mery Alvina (97 General 10,500 00 Mery Alvina (97 Harriet Stevens 10,500 00 the Ciarcace) 14,520 00
1	Alleheren 994 558 85 Jacob Hell 4085 145 15
н	Anglo-Saxon 42.710 79 Lanwing 75.000 00
1	Avon 223,201 40 M. J. Colcord 100,400 21
1	B. F. Hoxie 95,000 00 Mondamia 21 929 17
4	Commonwealth 982 509 03 Red Gauntlet 127 771 04
4	Corris Ann 1.00/ 00 Rienzi 5.487 00
4	Crown Point 852,950 52 Southern Cross 65,000 to
4	Electric Spark 356,000 40 Star of Peace 480,584 80
1	General Rerry 815 32 Wm C. Cark 5.000 00
1	George Latimer 28,639 00 Win tward 3,953 00
1	Golconda 139,301 37 Zelinda 25,000 00
1	Golconda. 153,301 37 Zeilinda. 26,000 00 Greenland. 15,725 00 M-ry Alvina (by Barriet Stovens. 19,500 00 the Clarence). 14,520 00
9	Heprietta 64,806 94
1	BY THE TACONY (A TENDER OF THE PLORIDA.)
4	Ada \$5,500 00 Marengo \$7,296 00
4	Byzantium 2,045 09 Rufus Choate 8,325 09 Elizabeth Ann 8,100 00 Umpire 8,450 09
1	Ada. \$5,000 00 Marengo. \$7,295 00 Byzantium. \$3,540 00 Rutus Choate. \$3,25 00 Etizabeth Ann. \$4,000 00 Umpire. \$450 00 Goodspeed. \$5,200 30 Wanderer. 7,830 00
ł	NEWS ON THE LOCAL BUY STREET, ASSAULT OF THE ASSAULT OF
t	Total \$5,698,609 34
ŧ	Rold Hunter \$76.625 00 George Griswold. \$20 000 01
ŧ	Constitution 50, 00 00 Good Hops 100,751 50
B	Bold Hunter
1	Fotal
ø	Harvey Rirch 960 514 70
i	BY THE RETRIBUTION.
ŧ	Harvey Birch
ı	
ı	Total BY THE SALLIE
ø	Betsy Ames \$5,540 00

BY THE SALLIE.

BY THE SHENANDOAH.

\$344,682 20 Hillman.

\$5,817 48 Issac Howland.

\$6,490 90 Issabolis.

22,591 00 James Maury.

135,284 50 Jirch Swift.

20,382 11 Lizzie M. Stacey.

184,382 49 Millo.

11,385 45 Mile.

22,100 00 Nassatt.

79,888 00 Pear!

10,988 00 Pearl

10,983 07 Pearl

119,913 07 Glosmond.

119,913 0 Sophis Thornton. Total BY THE SUMTER. \$6,488,329 31

Daniel Trowbridge \$7,648 \$3 Joseph Parks. \$500 00

Loen Dodge.... \$2,660 00

Total \$1,695 83

BY THE TALLAHASSKE. \$3,000 00

A. J. Bird \$4,509 00 Lamont Du Pout. \$3,000 00

A. J. Bird \$4,509 00 Lamont Du Pout. \$3,000 00

A. J. Bird \$4,509 00 Lamont Du Pout. \$3,000 00

A. J. Bird \$4,509 00 Lamont Du Pout. \$3,000 00

A. J. Bird \$4,509 00 Lamont Du Pout. \$3,000 00 Adriatic \$207,740 57 James Littefield \$3,000 50
A J. Bird \$4.569 00 Lamont Du Pont 630 00
A roole 70,100 00 North America 5,200 00
Atlantic 10,000 to North America 5,200 00
Atlantic 10,000 to Sana, amount not
Empress Theresa 20,000 00 stated 5,500 00
Gienaryon 114,000 00 Spokane 25,000 to
Howard 13,00 c0 T. D. Waner 25,000 to
Josana Achora. 7,500 00 Vapor 13,300 65
James Funck 24,000 00 William Bell 24,000 00 By the Alabama, \$5,67,60 85 By the Retribution By the Boston 400 00 Hon. 20,334 54 By the Chicks By the Chicks By the Shenan 6,688,30 31 By the Goorga 284,376 50 By the Sumter. 10,995 55 By the Salite 5,586 00 By the Tailanas
By the Salite 5,586 00 By the Tailanas
For losses from increased war premiums. 1,575 56

THE VICTORIES OF PEACE.

Meeting Last Night at the Cooper Institute to Glorify the Washington Treaty—The American Peace Scolety Appeal to the World to Abandon War and Adopt Arbitration-Addresses by Rev. J. B. Miles and Elihu Burritt.

A very small addender gathered last event the Hall of the Cooper Institute, in response appeal of the Boston American Peace Socie set before the public "the importance of the ington Treaty, that has provided for a High of of Arbitration, not only for a pacific and hone settlement of all pending difficulties between dent for the settlement of all aerious con-between nations, and to impress on the put the bearing of this kilustrious transaction

The chair was taken by Chancellor Crosby, who briefly introduced the speakers of the evening, who were the Rev. J. B. Miles and Eithu Burritt. There were also on the platform Mr. W. Q. Bryant, Mr.

stev. J. B. MILES said that the object

of this meeting was to celebrate a vic-tory of peace; he meant the great Washington Treaty recently entered into between Great Britain and the United States. This treaty was like a rock upon the beach, showing that the great forces of civilization had been making progress. This is not the first time this principle ha acknowledged. In 1856, in France, this great principle had been practically shown. Mr. Gladstone, the Promier of England, then said that was a noble triumph of civilization. But that statesman was determined to see a noble and a better triumph in this tions on the face of the earth, instead of go war, referred their differences to eminent (Cheers.) That was the grandest triumph in the and giority peace. An eminent man in Massachu-sotts has said that this English language this speech of the Anglo-Saxon race—is only to be spoken by friends. That language is said by eminent philologists to be the language of the world and if that is so he world is to be certainly at peace. The effect of this treaty will be to prevent a war between the two great christian countries of languand and America. (Cheera.) The objects of this society would not be considered to be Utopian it the mind of the public would but consider the amazing progress of the age, and what a sublime taing it was to live in the present. The speaker said that he was in correspondence with several members of Partiament in England, all of whom were greatly in sympathy for peace. For if millions of people in England, forty millions of people in America were walting in thiense silence for the result of the deliberations of those wise men who were sitting in the Geneva Conference. The speaker concluded with a glowing peroration on the giories of peace.

Extring BURRITH was next introduced by the Chairman as the great speaker in the cause of peace. this speech of the Anglo-Saxon race—is only to

the giories of peace.

ELITHU BURRITT was next introduced by the Chairman as the great speaker in the cause of peace. Mr. Burritt said it was the spirit that got this treaty that constitutes its virtue and beneat te mankind. It jecognized this fact, that nothing wrong is settled; that the party that gless an advantage which over-reaches the uther shall read he advantage which over-reaches the uther shall read he advantage which over-reaches the uther shall read he advantage therefrom. Now, the spirit that gives oreath and giory to this treaty was the principle that recognized the golden rule of the Gospel. It assumed that there were concessions to make, and that both parties might be satisfied with the imperial justice of its provisions. This treaty as the singulatished by the fairness of its provisions, and has no parallel in any previous treaty, for it makes a new departure for the settlement of grievances between the two nations. He never heard or read so h sublime senti-nents as those uttered in this city by Sir Stanford Northcote. This treaty applies and enthrones law, for it makes right the area of the Almighty in the world. This treaty is the first step towards that interfactional tribunal which shall do the same for all the States and nations in the world. Then, shall law sit upon its highest throne beautis the bar of full nite justice. This treaty, therefore, inaugurated an era of law and justice which no sword could butmindate or gold corrupt. He wished that there were on the platform a few. Englishmen to represent the great and venerated Angio-Saxon side the bar of infinite instice. This treaty, leaving to fore, in augurated an era of law and justice which no sword could intiminate or gold corrupt. He wished that there were on the platform a few Englishmen to represent the great and venerated Anglo-Saxon mother of our own country. Who would say these, the two greatest instions of the earth, had by this treaty rejected all the parbarism of war? Can the stupendous fanaticism of the armed peace system go on and on while this great treaty is written for letters of light? Can these civilized Powers go occushing the lives of their people out for the purpose of settling their differences? To lead them away from this descructive course into a glorious new departure was the grand object of his treaty. If the great Powers could be induced to take this first step in this "new departure" they would go on into greater and nobler heights. For this war system, this fore of Gol and man, pursues poor, patient labor through every lane, and never once does lose the track. The annual war tax of England and America was \$2,600,000,000 per once does lose the track. The annual war tax of England and America was \$26,00,00,000 per year. This was against \$20,00,000 for Christianity; \$2,00,00,000 for Mars and \$20,000,000 for the Messiah: This was in these bright years of Christianity. Is there any wonder that labor is crying out for "help?" No help could be given them except by the lifting from their necks the leaden load of these bloated armanents. The workingmen throughout the civilized word are beginning to see this. They are beginning to shake hands as one universal brotherhood. They are beginning to hold international parliaments in Central Europe. One of the first planks in their platform is to organize a movement against war in every shape. Yet this organization is frightening the crowned heads and governments of Europe, which were completely powerless to break it down. Had it not been for this war system the world would never have heard of these "internationals." This, too, was a woman's question. In one or the sorties from Merz, in the course of one hour, four hundred widows were made, and more than a thousand ciniders were made half orphans. If any one of the sorties and Germany and ask the widows and orphans of those unhappy creatures. Let Christ's religion lead she van in the new and gorious Gospel; let hits spirit be seen by all eyes descending over the rederation of the world—the parliament of man.

Rev. Dr. Prime moved resolutions, which were

man.

Rev. Dr. Prime moved resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, expressing a hope that the negotiations for the Washington Treats might be a precedent by which all future national differences may be adjusted and the universal reign of peace secured, and that the present differences in reference to Spain may be adjusted in like manner.

The meeting then adjourned.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Address by Mr. Henry Kiddle. Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, the halt of the Young Men's Christian Association was well filled with a very interesting audiencethe public school teachers of New York city. The occasion was the reception of the Public School Teachers' Association. The President of the association is Mr. Haggerty, of No. 2; the Vice President, Miss Mary Simms, of No. 56, and the Executive Committee is composed of the officers and two teachers from each ward in

The exercises opened with an organ voluntary by Professor Charles B. Schuyler. This was followed by a song finely rendered by Miss C. V. Walsh, of No. 2. After the reading of a poem by Browning by Professor Charles Roberts and music on the violin and plano by J. Slattery and Professor E. Eberhard, the City Superintendent made an address.

He said that it was not claimed for the present system of public schools that it was perfect, and he then weat on to point out the many imperfections which arise from the injudicious use of text books. To the teachers he would attribute the fault when the text books were inferior, and on this point the influence of the Teachers' Association ought to be left. There was not enough langment used in the selection of text books, and a result of this was that youths left our schools without knowing how to choose their reading. Books should be so used as to increase and not extinguish mental activity. In the present method the book was everything. The child should feel that ne got his knowledge from his teacher. Children should be made to feel that there was no sacred authority in books. They should feel that the author was human and a broner subject for criticism. In spelling there was much injudicious use of books. The pupils should be made to understand the words, and this want now was an anhorrent abuse. They should be languit to observe facts—to get a stock of words and then they should be given the simple definitions. The objective method was now getting to be used, and the wonder was that any other process was ever used. In mental arithmetic to be learned at home was an abuse of text books. In analysis the pupil should use his own words. An abuse of text books in geography was that pupils should be asked to commit to memory the descriptive perica. The teacher should bearn instruction directly from the teacher was, without doubt, far more effective than any other.

The address was followed by a song by Miss walsh, a reading by Protessor Roberts, and music on violin and planto b